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## NEW SOVIET TEXTILE MACHINERY

NEW MACHINES FOR TEXTILE INDUSTRY -- Moscow, Trud, 8 Jan 53

The Ivanovo Textile Machine Building Plant has manufactured a new wool washing aggregate. It was developed by a group of designers at the plant headed by Blagoveshchenskiy, engineer. It is lighter, more simple, and more productive than conventional machines. Plant testing of the machine has been started.

Frunze, Sovetskaya Kirgiziya, 9 Jan 53

The Ivanovo Textile Machine Building Plant has released an improved aggregate for washing wool.

The assembly of a new machine for what is called wet finishing of wool cloth is being completed. In contradistinction to conventional machines, its technological process has been automatized.

In 1953, the plant will produce approximately 40 types of new machines for the textile industry; this is as many as it produced in the last 7 years.

NEW TEXTILE MACHINES FOR SILK INDUSTRY -- Stalinabad, Kommunist Tadzhikistana, 6 Jan 53

The Shuya Machine Building Plant imeni Frunze (Ivanovskaya Oblast) has released the first folding machine designed by specialists at the enterprise. This is the fifth type of high-speed machine perfected by the plant for the silk industry. Silk looms, looms for processing velvet and plush, ribbon looms, and improved warp drawing machines have shown good operating qualities.

At present, plant designers are working on the development of the first domestic machine for manufacturing fashionable multicolor printed velvet dress fabrics.

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ASSEMBLE FIRST WARP-TYING MACHINE, TEST SMALL CARDING MACHINE -- Tbilisi, Zarya Vostoka, 6 Jan 53

The shop for knitting machines at the Leningrad Vulkan Plant has completed the assembly of the first warp-tying machine for processing silk tricot.

Leningradskaya Pravda, 14 Jan 53

ChMM-305 small carding machines produced by the Leningrad Vulkan Plant have been tested under production conditions at the Leningrad Rabochiy Mill. The results of the tests showed that the new design has many advantages. The machine occupies little space and has high productivity. The incorporation of supplementary carding shafts has considerably improved the quality of the product.

In the event of sliver breakage or after the cans are filled, the machine stops automatically and a red signal light goes on.

At present, a series of  ${\tt ChMM-305}$  carding machines are being installed at the Rabochiy Mill.

NEW MACHINES FOR STAPLE FIBERS -- Moscow, Trud, 18 Jan 53

The Leningrad Plant imeni Karl Marx is completing the manufacture of an aggregate for the production of viscose staple fiber. It will produce 1.5-2 times as much fiber as similar existing machines.

Spinning machines for the production of "khlorin" synthetic fiber and an aggregate for the manufacture of staple fiber for capron will be built here.

RE-EQUIP FOUNDRY, TEST FLAX COMBING MACHINE -- Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva, 12 Feb 53

The Moscow Machinery Plant imeni Pervoye Maya completed the 1952 program 10 days ahead of schedule.

A combing machine of original design is now being assembled and will soon be tested at the plant.

In 1953, a great deal of work must be done on re-equipping the foundry. Modern transporting equipment will be installed here and iron casting will be partially converted to chill methods.

Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva, 6 Mar 53

About 2 months ago, the Moscow Machinery Plant imeni Pervoye Maya was charged with setting up series production of combing machines for processing flax.

The automatic machine is now being tested. It puts out 25 kilograms of good-quality flax sliver per hour.

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The machine is equipped with automatic controls. In the event that one of the 12 slivers breaks, the machine stops immediately. The machine is also equipped with a counter and a small bell which rings as soon as the can is filled with 1,000 meters of flax sliver.

Workers of the Scientific Research Institute of Bast Fibers, the All-Union Office of Proyektmashdetal', and the Plant imeni Pervoye Maya participated in the development of the new combing machine.

BUILDS LOOMS FOR WOOL ENTERPRISES -- Leningradskaya Pravda, 19 Mar 53

The Klimovsk Textile Machine Building Plant supplies wool enterprises with AT-175-Sh looms.

NEW TECHNOLOGIES INCREASE SHUTTLE LIFE -- Moscow, Izvestiya, 3 Feb 53

The Kosterevo Bobbin-Shuttle Combine imeni Komintern in Vladimirskaya Oblast is the only supplier of basic wood parts for textile equipment. Shuttles, bobbins, spools, spindles, etc., which are manufactured here can be found at textile enterprises throughout the USSR.

The work norm of shuttles on looms is 400-500 hours. Workers at the combine have increased the useful life of shuttles by the application of a new technology. The life of shuttles which have been made of pressed birch and beech pulp is up to 800 hours; of shuttles of fibrous structure (ofibrovannyy), 600-700 hours.

One complex brigade at the combine has developed a new technology for pressing hornbeam. The average life of a shuttle made of this material is at least 2,000 hours.

MULTISECTIONAL CONVEYERS FOR LIGHT INDUSTRY -- Tashkent, Pravda Vostoka, 16 Jan 53

The Ministry of Light Industry USSR plans extensive use of multi-shape (mnogofasonnyy) sectional conveyers at sewing enterprises in 1953.

The experience of using such conveyers at 15 factories has shown that these conveyers make possible the simultaneous seving of from four to 14 patterns of items and improve the quality of the products. In addition, labor productivity has been increased up to 20 percent. The multisectional conveyers increase the utilization of sewing machines and in particular of special machines such as buttonhole making and button sewing-on machines.

In 1953, 38 additional multisectional conveyers are slated for a number of enterprises in Moscow, Gor'kiy, Saratov, and Sverdlovsk, and at sewing factories of light industry in the Ukrainian, Belorussian, Uzbek, Georgian, Latvian, and other republics.

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